

WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Department of Trade and Commerce



Vol. 111 - No. 41.

Ottawa, Saturday, October 12, 1935.

Weekly Review of Economic Statistics - The Economic Index Declined in the Week Ended October 5 despite a Gain in Wholesale Prices To a New High Point on the Recovery

Although the level of wholesale prices was slightly higher in the week ended October 5, other major indexes used in the present compilation showed recession from the preceding week, with the result that the economic index recorded a decline from 95.1 to 92.1. The index of wholesale prices recorded a further moderate gain to a new high point on the recovery, furnishing in this respect the spectacular move of the week. High-grade bond prices were comparatively steady, but receded slightly from the average of the preceding week. The recession in common stock prices was not so great as in the week of September 26, while speculative trading and bank clearings were at lower levels.

The economic index, which from the first of the present year until September, fluctuated about the 100 p.c. line, has recently shown decline corresponding roughly with a similar movement in the same period of 1934.

The index at 92.1 against 93.3 in the same week of last year recorded a decline of 1.3 p.c. Four of the six major factors recorded advances over the same week of 1934. The gain in carloadings was 10.3 p.c. and the index of wholesale prices was up 2.5 p.c. A gain of 9 p.c. was shown in the index of common stock prices and a considerable increase was shown in the number of shares traded on the Montreal and Toronto stock exchanges. Bank clearings and bond prices were lower than in the same week of 1934 and these factors furnished the reactionary influence depressing the main index.

Carloadings showed further decline from the temporary peak reached about the middle of September. The freight movement, however, was heavier than in the same week of any recent year. The increase in the loadings of the first 39 weeks of 1935 was 17,500 cars over the same period of last year.

The index of wholesale prices advanced from 72.7 in the preceding week to 73.0, a new high point during the term of compilation for the weekly index which extends from the beginning of 1934 to the present. The gain in grain prices was an important factor in the raising of the price index. The price of No. 1 Northern wheat averaged 94.3 cents per bushel against 91.1 in the preceding week. Each of the coarse grains also moved to higher levels. The London and New York metal markets were relatively strong, tin recording a gain in the latter centre.

Common stock prices on the other hand reached lower levels. The index declined from 95.8 to 94.7. The food stocks were the only group in the official classification to show a gain over the preceding week.

Weekly Economic Index with the Six Components
1926-100

Week Ended	Car loadings ¹	Wholesale Prices	Index of Inverted Bond Yields ²	Bank Clearings	Common Stocks	Shares Traded	Economic Index
Oct. 6, 1934	65.7	71.2	125.6	92.3	86.9	83.9	93.3
Sept. 28, 1935	74.4	72.7	120.0	95.6	95.8	169.2	95.1
Oct. 5, 1935	72.5	73.0	119.3	80.9	94.7	95.6	92.1

1. The index of carloadings is projected forward one week to correspond with the practice in computing the economic index. 2. Price of a fixed not income from Dominion bonds.

Canada Showed Greater Relative Progress than the United States

An interesting comparison may be made between indexes of production in Canada and the United States by adopting 1926 as the base year. The indexes for the United States are as published in the Federal Reserve Bulletin, but transferred to the base of 1926. The index of industrial production in August last was 110 for Canada against 80 for the United States, the position in Canada showing a relative betterment of 38 p.c. over that of the United States. The index of mineral production in Canada was 121 p.c. greater

than that of the United States and manufacturing was 27 p.c. greater. Of the sixteen factors considered in this connection only six Canadian indexes were lower than the corresponding indexes of the United States.

A table and chart setting forth these results are appended.

Comparative Indexes of Production in the United States and Canada for the Latest Available Month (1926=100 for both Countries), United States Indexes being as published in the Federal Reserve Bulletin but transferred to the base of 1926

	Canada August, 1935	United States August, 1935	Percentage increase or decrease for latest month in Canada over United States
Total Industrial Production	110	80	/ 38
Mining	166	75	/ 121
Coal	77	53	/ 45
Silver *	62	77	- 19
Zinc	189	71	/ 166
Manufacturing	103	81	/ 27
Iron and Steel	67	72	- 7
Automobiles	50	59	- 15
Textiles	97	100	- 3
Food Products	90	78	/ 15
Tobacco	146	116	/ 26
Leather and shoes *	104	105	- 1
Petroleum refining *	248	132	/ 88
Rubber tires *	65	68	- 4
Construction	70	29	/ 141
Carloadings	72	57	/ 26
* July			

Hospital Rates

Hospital rates averaged 0.7 per cent lower in 1934 than in 1933, but 3.7 per cent above the 1926 level, which has been taken as a basis of general comparison. Only minor changes were apparent in 1934 rate indexes, and these were all downward. The greatest decrease for rates was for public wards, the index falling from 109.5 to 108.7.

Average charges for public wards throughout the Dominion are estimated to have fallen from \$1.99 to \$1.98. The greatest decrease in provincial figures was for Saskatchewan where the rate receded from \$2.24 to \$2.20. Other provinces showing lower rates were: Quebec, Ontario, Alberta, and British Columbia. No change was recorded by the Maritimes or by Manitoba.

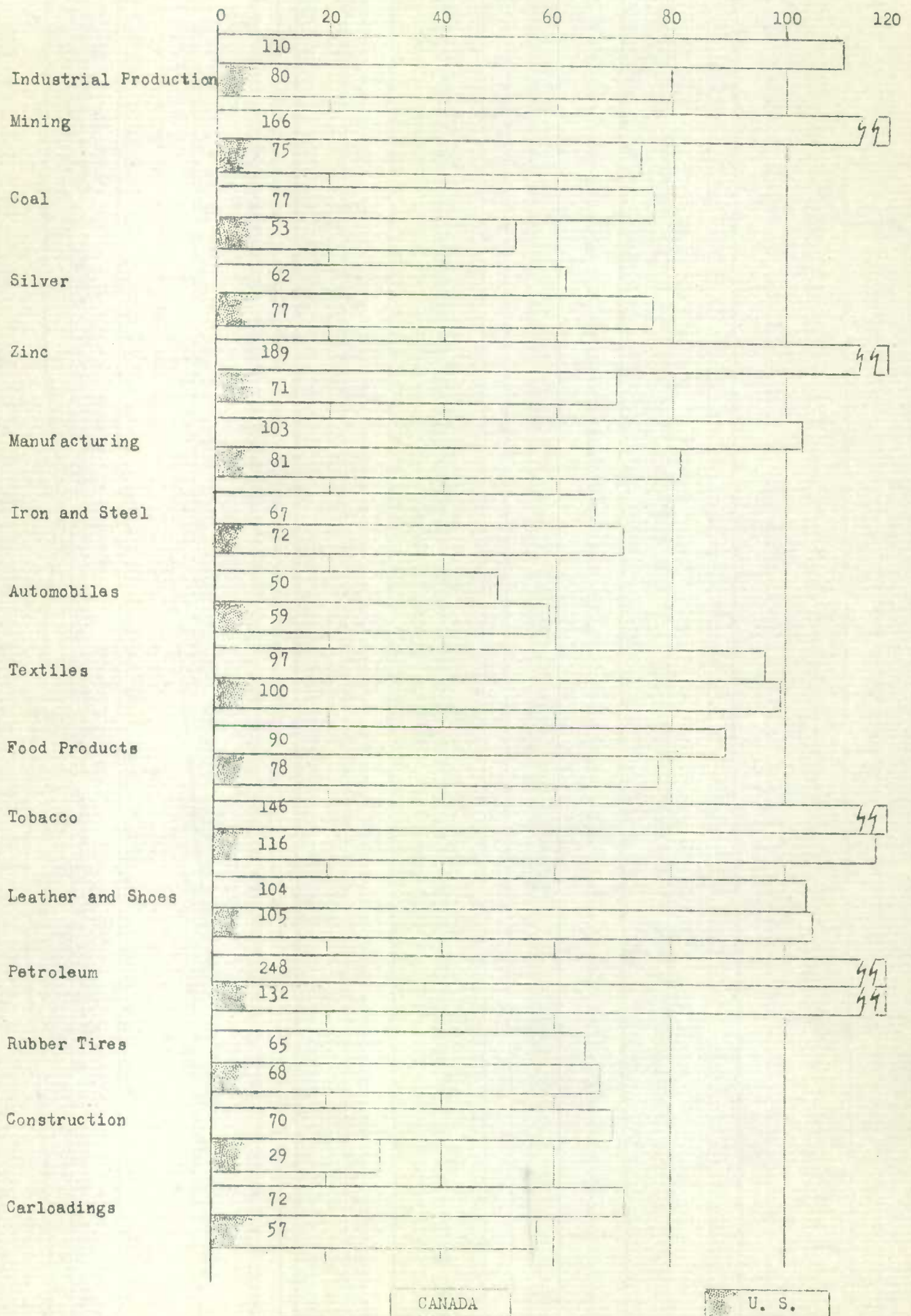
An average of semi-private room rates changed from \$2.82 in 1933 to \$2.80 in 1934, due to decreases in provincial averages for Nova Scotia, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The range of provincial averages was marked by Ontario at \$2.10 and Alberta and British Columbia at \$3.34 each.

Private room rates averaged \$5.03 in 1934 for Canada as against \$5.06 in 1933. The decrease was accounted for by declines in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and Alberta. An advance was noted for Saskatchewan, while rates for Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and British Columbia were unchanged. Provincial averages ranged between \$3.82 for New Brunswick and \$6.06 for Quebec.

An average of operating room charges fell from \$8.14 to \$8.10, owing to decreases made by institutions in Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. Rates for the provinces varied from \$6.34 for Alberta to \$9.59 for Quebec.

The average cost of maintenance per patient per day as indicated by the returns received, declined from \$3.25 in 1933 to \$3.22 in 1934. In 1913 the figure was \$1.68. Owing to differing accounting methods these figures cannot be considered strictly comparable as between institutions or even provinces, but it is believed that they measure cost trends accurately.

COMPARATIVE INDEXES OF PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA
FOR THE LATEST AVAILABLE MONTH (1926=100 FOR BOTH COUNTRIES),
UNITED STATES INDEX BEING AS PUBLISHED IN THE FEDERAL
RESERVE BULLETIN BUT TRANSFERRED TO THE BASE
OF 1926.



Business Conditions in Canada

The marked betterment in Canadian economic conditions during the present year is indicated by the trend of major factors. The averages of important indexes during the first eight months of 1935 compared with the comparable figures for the same period of the preceding year, are an excellent measure of the progress made since the low point of the depression was reached in the early months of 1933.

The index of the physical volume of business averaged 100.5 in the first eight months of 1935, a gain of 32.8 p.c. over 75.7, the standing in the same period of 1933. The business index is based on 45 factors relating to the trend in mineral production, manufacturing, construction, electric power and distribution. The factors are individually adjusted for seasonal tendencies and expressed as a percentage of the monthly average for the base year of 1926. The markedly higher level of this index during the present year indicates the extent of the acceleration in business and productive operations.

The index of manufacturing production based on 29 factors averaged 28.6 p.c. higher in the first eight months of this year than in the same period of 1933. Indicating the trend in the meatpacking industry, cattle slaughtering showed a gain of 25.6 p.c., while hog slaughtering was slightly less. Tobacco releases were in much greater volume, the release of cigarettes at 3,399,000,000 expanded markedly during 1935, the gain over the same period of 1933 being 21.2 p.c. The preparation of the textile industry for increased operations by the purchase of raw material were on a larger scale. The imports of raw cotton at 67,992,000 pounds showed a gain of 15.5 p.c. in this comparison.

The constructive tendencies in evidence during the second and third quarters of 1933 have continued in operation, but the pace of recovery during the last twenty months was not so rapid. The index of the physical volume of business averaged 100.5 in the first eight months of 1935 against 93.6 in the same period of last year, a gain of 7.4 p.c. The mining, construction and power industries showed expansion greater than the average, while manufacturing and external trade also recorded substantial gains.

The financial background brightened considerably over the position of one year ago. Wholesale prices were decidedly stable, the index showing a gain of only 0.3 p.c. over the first eight months of 1934. On the base of 1926, the index of wholesale prices averaged 71.9 in the first eight months of 1935 against 71.7 in the same months of 1934. Common stock prices, reflecting improved prospects for corporate revenues, averaged 4.9 p.c. higher than in the first eight months of 1934. As Dominion Government bonds advanced persistently during 1934, the level in the first eight months of the present year measured by inverted bond yields, was 16.9 p.c. higher than in the same period of last year.

Copies of "Business Conditions in Canada" may be obtained on application to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Car Loadings on Canadian Railways

Car loadings for the week ended September 28 amounted to 55,766 cars, as against 50,547 for the corresponding week in 1934 and 56,018 in the previous week. Grain loading in the western division more than doubled last year's, amounting to 10,929 cars as against 4,773. Miscellaneous increased from 3,201 cars to 3,736, merchandise from 3,754 to 4,096, and ore from 860 cars to 999, but coal was lighter by 1,748 cars and other forest products by 298. The total of 24,771 cars was 5,055 above the total of 19,716 for last year.

The eastern division total of 30,995 cars was only 164 over the total of 30,831 for last year, decreases of 1,261 cars of coal, 155 of live stock and 108 of pulpwood almost offsetting increases of 688 cars of miscellaneous, 293 of grain, 246 of coke and smaller gains in other commodities.

Imported Corn in Canada

Stocks of imported corn in Canada on September 27 included the following, with last year's figures in brackets: United States 3,277 (6,026,389) bushels, Argentine 787,022 (43,065), South African 1,830,606 (16,000).

Commodity Prices in September

Activity in commodity markets during September was greater than for some months past. Wheat prices mounted sharply in the first three weeks, gaining almost 15 cents per bushel, but subsequently lost over 6 cents of this gain. Although this was undoubtedly the most important movement among basic commodities, it was less spectacular than the further precipitate rise in raw silk prices which was due mainly to a shortage in spot stocks and to reports of serious storm damage done to the coming crop. Other commodities to register appreciable advances included copper, zinc, and eggs. Little or no change was recorded for silver, tin, cotton, rubber, coffee, sugar and steers. Hogs suffered fair sized declines. The index number of wholesale prices advanced from 71.4 for the week of August 30, to 72.9 for the third week of September, and then reacted to 72.7. The third week index of 72.9 equalled the highest level reached since recovery commenced in 1933.

Cost of Living

Moderate recessions for foods were responsible for a slight decline in the cost of living index from 79.4 in August to 79.3 in September. The corresponding figure for September, 1934, was 78.8. An index for foods fell from 71.3 to 70.9, declines for beef, onions, and potatoes influencing the index more than increases for pork products, lard, eggs, and butter. Slight seasonal advances were recorded for coal and coke, but these were offset by declines in wood prices, leaving the fuel index unchanged at 85.4.

Security Prices in September

Renewed evidences of strength in common stock prices appeared in the second and third weeks of September, but markets turned downward in the fourth week following the grave turn of events connected with the Italo-Ethiopian situation. A general index number of common stock prices mounted from 97.3 for the week of September 5 to 98.5 for the week of September 19, and then dropped to 95.8. All groups with the exception of milling issues moved downward.

Bond prices declined sharply in the first half of September and subsequently remained comparatively inactive at lower levels. An index of Dominion of Canada long-term bond yields reflected this movement, advancing from 71.6 in August to 79.8 for September. This was the highest index since July, 1934.

Foreign Exchange in September

Exchange movements were unsettled during September. Sterling fell sharply in the opening week, reflecting the influence of seasonal demand for New York funds to settle autumn commitments. Gold flowed in considerable quantities from London and the Continent to the United States throughout September, the total amount exceeding \$200,000,000. Weakness in the Dutch guilder preceded the re-assembling of Parliament in the Netherlands, but this was checked by an increase in the bank discount rate from 5 p.c. to 6 p.c., along with official assurances that the present position of the guilder would be protected. Sudden weakness also developed in the Canadian dollar in the third week of September to be followed by gradual recovery. This presumably was influenced by the transference of securities out of Canada, since merchandise trade balances have been steadily "favourable" for many months past.

Railways in Canada

Canadian railways earned \$26,187,198 in July as against \$25,206,058 in July, 1934, an increase of \$981,140, or 3.9 per cent. Operating expenses increased by \$638,431, or from \$22,065,700 to \$22,754,131, and net operating revenues increased by \$292,709, or from \$3,140,358 to \$3,433,067. Revenue freight traffic was heavier than last year by 8.6 per cent and passenger traffic increased by 5.2 per cent. The total pay roll amounting to \$14,682,258 was \$1,355,197 heavier than last year and the number of employees increased from 123,409 to 126,722.

Gross revenues for the seven months, January to July, were \$165,625,376 in 1935 and \$165,399,258 in 1934, but increases in operating expenses reduced the operating income from \$14,536,124 in 1934 to \$10,534,432, a decrease of \$4,001,692.

Silver Production in July

The Canadian production of silver amounted to 1,162,907 ounces in July, as against 1,299,227 in July last year. Quotations on the London market during the month averaged 68.36539 cents per ounce. At this price the Canadian production was worth \$795,026. During the first seven months of the year the output totalled 8,835,753 ounces, compared with 9,091,657 in the same period last year.

World Production of Silver

The world production of new silver in July totalled 17,284,000 ounces as compared with 15,157,000 in June. Shipments of refined bullion from former holdings also augmented the world supply; in July, Great Britain received 523,926 ounces of this bullion from British India and 990,459 from Russia.

Production of Lead in July

Lead production in Canada during July amounted to 29,104,210 pounds as compared with 31,298,691 in July last year. The average price for lead on the London market was 3.20464 cents per pound, giving the month's output a value of \$932,685. Output during the seven months ended July declined 0.5 per cent from the same period last year to 189,669,207 pounds.

World Production of Lead

World production of refined lead advanced to 128,470 tons in July from the June total of 120,530. Increases in output were recorded by all principal producing countries except Spain. United States production rose 3.9 per cent; Mexico 39 and in Australia 3.1. Stocks of refined lead in the hands of United States producers were recorded at 230,915 tons as against 231,077 on June 30. Stocks in London Metal Official warehouses amounted to 3,442 tons of duty free lead and 14,131 imported in bond.

Zinc Production in July

The production of zinc in Canada during July declined to 27,568,983 pounds from the June total of 28,163,152. In July, last year, 22,177,066 pounds were produced. Quotations for zinc on the London market averaged 3.11904 cents in July, at which price the month's output was worth \$859,888. During the seven months of the year output totalled 179,126,879 ounces, or 12.3 per cent above the same period last year.

World Production of Zinc

The world output of zinc in July declined to 118,385 tons from the June total of 118,664 tons. The falling-off in production per day was more noticeable; the July daily average was 3,819 tons while the June average was 3,955 tons. Zinc stocks in the United States rose 2,814 tons during the month to 115,723 tons. Stocks in the London Metal Exchange official warehouses at the end of July included 2,844 tons of duty free zinc and 8,569 imported in bond.

Production of Gypsum

Production of gypsum in July totalled 91,484 tons, compared with 75,525 in June and 65,567 in July last year. During the seven months of the year production totalled 263,081 tons, an increase of 17.4 per cent over the comparative period of last year.

Investors' Index Numbers of Security Prices

The general index of 112 common stocks continued downward for the third consecutive week, and registered 94.7 for October 3 as compared with 95.8 for September 26 and 86.9 for October 4, 1934.

Copper Production in July

Production of copper in Canada during July amounted to 30,965,129 lb. compared with 35,613,851 in June, and 29,456,597 in July, 1934. The seven month output aggregated 245,975,621 lb. as compared with 206,102,472 in the corresponding period of last year. Electrolytic copper prices on the London market averaged 7.59768 cents per lb., at which price the July output was worth \$2,352,631.

World Copper Production

The world production of refined copper in July amounted to 124,500 tons as compared with 120,700 in June. Production in United States totalled 38,500 during the month as compared with 37,900 in June. Stocks of refined copper in the United States at the end of July amounted to 273,300 tons and in the London Metal Exchange official warehouses 82,089 tons of refined, and 12,694 of rough.

Nickel Production

Nickel production in Canada during July totalled 10,189,261 pounds, as against 11,665,507 in June and 10,649,811 in July 1934. The output during the first seven months of 1935 amounted to 73,821,142 pounds compared with 73,920,449 in the same months of 1934.

World Shipments of Wheat

During the first nine weeks of the present crop year world shipments of wheat amounted to 72 million bushels as compared with 95 million for the corresponding weeks last year. Australian shipments were slightly lower. North American shipments were 24 million as compared with 36 million and Argentine 21 million as compared with 35.

Production of Leather Footwear

The leather footwear industry continues in August the improvement over 1934 which had marked each of the preceding months of the present year. The total number of pairs manufactured during August was 2,153,955, and increase over July of 25 per cent, and over August, 1934, an increase of 14 per cent. An especially large increase is noted in the production of footwear with felt uppers, amounting to 52,059 compared with 29,924 in August, 1934. The cumulative production of footwear for the eight months ended August was 14,546,387 pairs, or 16 per cent more than in the corresponding months of 1934.

Non-Ferrous Smelting and Refining in Canada

The very pronounced and almost general expansion realized throughout the Canadian non-ferrous smelting and refining industry in 1934 was reflected in the estimated cost of ores, concentrates, etc., treated in smelters and refineries, which totalled \$78,325,552 as compared with \$43,242,563 in 1933; value of primary products in metallurgical plants in 1934 amounted to \$149,936,239 as against \$100,561,297 and the total value added through the treatment of crude or semi-crude mine material in Canadian works totalled \$71,610,687, representing an increase of almost 25 per cent over the corresponding value of \$57,318,734 in 1933.

Wheat and Wheatflour Exports

The August wheat export amounted to 17,272,672 bushels valued at \$14,669,993, compared with 17,583,359 at \$15,322,967 in August 1933. The average export price was 85 cents per bushel during the month compared with 87 in the same month last year.

Wheatflour exports totalled 395,640 barrels at \$1,489,257 compared with 369,320 at \$1,452,148 a year ago. The average price was \$3.76 per barrel as compared with \$3.93.

Feldspar Production in 1934

Production of feldspar in Canada during 1934 totalled 18,302 tons valued at \$147,281 as compared with 10,658 tons worth \$105,117 in 1933 and 7,047 tons at \$81,982 in 1933. The 1934 production records a gain of 71.7 per cent in quantity and 40.1 per cent in value over that of the preceding year and represents the third successive annual increase in feldspar production since 1932. Canadian production came entirely from the provinces of Quebec and Ontario during 1933 and 1934.

Primary Movement of Wheat

Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending September 27 amounted to 18,048,483 bushels, compared with 18,803,272 in the previous week, and 5,308,972 in the same week last year. Receipts for the week, with last year's figures in brackets: Manitoba 1,459,438 (309,167) bushels, Saskatchewan 11,609,863 (3,599,281), Alberta 4,979,162 (1,400,524). Crop year to date: Manitoba 7,961,866 (21,423,303), Saskatchewan 46,734,333 (40,478,944), Alberta 22,229,869 (23,644,071), Total 76,946,110 (65,746,316) bushels.

Index Numbers of 23 Mining Stocks

For the third consecutive week, the general index of mining stocks moved lower, registering 116.0 for the week of October 3, as compared with 117.6 for the preceding week and 135.6 for the same week of 1934.

Feldspar Shipments

Shipments of feldspar by Canadian producers amounted to 2,371 tons during July compared with 1,426 in July, 1934. A decrease of 8.3 per cent was shown in the cumulative total for the first seven months of 1935 compared with 1934; the quantities were 7,650 tons and 8,341, respectively.

Commercial Salt Production

Commercial salt production during July amounted to 23,728 tons as against 16,724 in July last year. Production during the first seven months of the year totalled 120,098 tons, an advance of slightly more than 11 per cent over the corresponding period of last year. Exports during July increased substantially over those of July last year, being 1,092 tons as compared with 497.

Production of Cement

Production of cement amounted to 453,155 barrels in July as compared with 566,133 in the same month last year. Shipments during the seven months to July totalled 1,770,899 barrels, an 6 per cent decline from the corresponding total of last year.

Clay Products in July

Producers of clay products in Canada reported sales to the value of \$316,601 during July, compared with \$300,575 in the same month last year. Sales during the seven months of the year were worth \$1,360,782, a decline of 8.5 per cent from the same period of last year.

Lime Production

The Canadian production of lime in July rose to 33,126 tons from the July, 1934, figure of 31,237 tons. The seven month figure was also higher, being reported at 225,447, an increase of 5.2 per cent.

Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices

The index number of wholesale prices on the base 1926=100 rose from 72.7 for the week ending September 27 to 73.0 for the week ending October 4. This was attributable largely to advances in grains, livestock and non-ferrous metals. Few recessions of any importance occurred while new highs for the year were reached by copper, raw sugar and the grain group. Canadian wholesale price indexes have not reached current levels since April 1931.

Canadian Farm Products advanced from 65.4 to 65.9. Strength in grains and vegetables was sufficient to raise the index for Field Products from 59.9 to 60.3 while gains in livestock and hides increased the index for Animal Products from 74.7 to 75.2.

Wheat Stocks in Store

Canadian wheat in store on October 4 amounted to 245,767,417 bushels compared with 234,289,953 a week ago and 230,274,365 on the same date last year. Canadian wheat in the United States totalled 21,560,625 bushels as against 20,600,083 on September 27, and 14,975,169 bushels on the corresponding date in 1934. Wheat in transit on the lakes is reported as 5,575,785 bushels compared with 5,250,032 a week earlier. United States wheat in Canada was shown as two bushels, with no change from last year's figure.

Overseas Export Clearances of Wheat

Export clearances of wheat for the week ending October 4 amounted to 3,094,849 bushels compared with 3,256,379 in the previous week and 4,199,114 for the corresponding week of last year. Clearances for the week were, with last year's figures in brackets: Montreal 1,601,643 (1,376,669) bushels, Sorel 539,000 (463,915), Vancouver-New Westminster 349,150 (1,136,630), Churchill 330,000 (362,400), United States ports 236,000 (594,000), Quebec 39,056 (215,500). Crop year to date: Montreal 9,964,400 (9,132,151) bushels, Vancouver-New Westminster 3,523,793 (6,653,962), United States ports 2,849,000 (7,077,000), Churchill 2,407,000 (4,049,877), Sorel 1,639,487 (1,651,093), Quebec 88,371 (1,078,360). Total 20,472,051 (29,642,443).

Fur Production of Canada

The raw fur production of Canada in the season 1933-34 had a total market value of \$12,349,328, an increase over the preceding season of \$2,044,174, and over the season 1931-32 of \$2,159,347. The total production comprises the pelts of fur-bearing animals taken by trappers and pelts sold from fur farms, the value of the latter constituting approximately 30 per cent of the whole in each of the three seasons.

First among the various kinds of furs is silver fox, with a total market value in the season 1933-34 of \$3,711,390, the fur-farming industry being the main source of supply for these pelts. The muskrat is second in importance with a total value of \$1,863,322, and mink is third with \$1,322,774. White fox comes fourth, while patch or cross fox is fifth and red fox sixth. Combining the various kinds of fox (silver, patch or cross, white, red and blue) the total value for the season is shown as \$6,168,457, or 50 per cent of the total for all furs. Beaver, which dominated the fur trade in the early years, now stands seventh on the list, having in the season under review a total value of \$476,391. Increases in value over the preceding season are shown for all of the principal kinds of furs, excepting beaver.

The total number of pelts of all kinds in the season was 6,076,197 compared with 4,503,558 in the preceding season and 4,449,289 in the season 1931-32. The large increase in total is due mainly to the increase of over a million in the number of squirrel skins, the average price of which is around 12 cents. Increases in the number of silver fox, mink, white fox, patch or cross fox, red fox and ermine were recorded, while muskrat and beaver declined.

Average prices in 1933-34 show little change from the preceding season. Silver fox, fisher, ermine and muskrat were higher, but mink, cross or patch fox, red fox, white fox and marten were lower. The highest average price per pelt is recorded by fisher - \$53.39 - and silver fox is second with \$55.83.

Production and Sales of Radio Receiving
Sets in the Second Quarter of 1935

Production of radio receiving sets in Canada during the second quarter of 1935 numbered 24,711 units compared with 25,453 in the corresponding months of 1934 and 23,573 in the first quarter of this year. Output for the current quarter included 14,143 standard broadcast sets, 8,166 multi or selective wave and 2,402 all wave.

Sales by the producers during April, May and June numbered 23,811 sets valued at list prices at \$1,843,392 as compared with sales of 17,599 and 14,084 during the second quarters of 1934 and 1933, respectively. Compared with figures for the second quarter of last year, data indicated an improvement in the demand for radio receivers in all areas except in the Maritimes where sales dropped to 1,035 from 1,096 and in British Columbia where they declined to 1,308 from 1,637. Factory sales in Ontario advanced to 13,432 from 9,392, in Saskatchewan and Alberta to 2,831 from 1,285, in Quebec to 3,979 from 3,254, and in Manitoba to 1,226 from 935.

Inventories of radio receivers in the hands of the manufacturers on June 30 were reported as amounting to 14,536 of the standard broadcast band type, 15,800 multi or selective wave and 7,432 all wave, to make a total inventory of 37,768 receivers. On March 31 inventories amounted to 37,398 sets.

Production of Stoves in 1934

Production of stoves and cooking plates in Canada advanced 41 per cent during 1934. The value of output was \$6,521,913 in 1934 compared with \$4,634,939 in 1933 and \$4,685,388 in 1932.

Output in 1934 included 74,291 coal and wood cooking stoves, 20,596 gas cooking stoves and ranges, 18,575 electric cooking stoves and ranges, 52,056 coal and wood heating stoves, 5,796 combinations for gas and coal, 1,055 combinations for coal and electric, 5,561 electric rangettes, 61,064 cooking plates and grills, and 3,987 gas cooking plates.

Sixty different plants reported a production of stoves or cooking plates in 1934; 33 were in Ontario, 12 in Quebec, 4 in Nova Scotia, 3 in New Brunswick, 4 in British Columbia, 2 in Manitoba, and 2 in Alberta. Production in Ontario amounted to \$4,777,518; in Quebec, \$1,011,026; in the Maritimes, \$671,870, and in the Western Provinces, \$61,499.

Food in Cold Storage

Stocks of creamery butter in cold storage on October 1 were higher than on the same date last year. The total was 54,820,017 lb. as compared with 53,264,375, although the 1935 figure includes approximately 535,000 pounds of butter reported by creameries added to the list in the province of Quebec since June 1, and were not included in the 1934 figure. Dairy butter was down to 362,333 lb. from 635,159 last year.

Cheese stocks were lower, amounting to 29,430,936 lb. as compared with 34,166,037 on October 1, 1934. Pork in store amounted to 20,028,294 lb., compared with 19,753,856; lard 3,068,260 lb. compared with 1,794,128; beef 12,282,219 against 13,591,835; veal 2,553,312 lb. against 2,419,671; mutton and lamb 1,529,661 lb. compared with 2,035,522.

Stocks of poultry in store amounted to 1,982,960 lb. compared with 2,885,751; cold storage eggs 9,430,431 doz. compared with 14,207,451; fresh eggs 541,563 doz. compared with 840,484; frozen eggs 3,948,384 lb. compared with 3,333,227. Fresh and frozen fish stocks held in cold storage amounted to 21,311,671 lb., against 21,291,965; smoked, dried, pickled or salted fish 4,716,809 compared with 6,697,190.

Potatoes

Last year, the Maritime Provinces and eastern Canada had such a large crop of potatoes that the surplus was embarrassing and caused a sharp decline in prices. The reaction of Canadian farmers to this situation was prompt and the acreage planted to potatoes in 1935 was lowered in each of the nine provinces. The potato acreage for the whole of Canada in 1935 was 10.8 per cent less than that of 1934. Resulting from a combination of this reduced acreage, with summer drought, the 1935 production of potatoes was to be 38,345,000 cwt. compared with 48,095,000 in 1934. The reduction amounts to 20.3 per cent.

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The reductions in production was confined to the Maritime and Eastern Provinces and British Columbia. Each of the Prairie Provinces shows an increased yield over the extremely poor harvest of 1934, the total increase for the three provinces amounting to 2,806,000 cwt. or 50 per cent.

Despite the smaller harvest, there are ample supplies of potatoes for Canadian consumption. Export possibilities for table stock are little better than in the previous year because the United States crop is reduced only slightly from the large outturn of 1934. Most of the reductions in the United States crop, however, took place in the New England states where population is concentrated. The Cuban market for seed potatoes should be maintained as in previous years.

Turnips, Mangolds, etc.

The total yield of turnips, mangolds, etc. in Canada in 1935 is estimated at 34,700,000 cwt. from 184,900 acres or 188 cwt. per acre, as compared with 40,538,000 cwt. from 187,400 acres or 216 cwt. per acre in 1934 and with 35,813,600 cwt. from 186,640 acres or 192 cwt. per acre, the five-year average 1929-33.

The total yield of all cuttings of alfalfa is now estimated at 2,151,000 tons from 763,900 acres or 2.82 tons per acre, as compared with 1,328,100 tons from 678,900 acres or 1.96 tons per acre in 1934 and with 1,655,760 tons from 699,657 acres or 2.37 tons per acre, the five-year average 1929-33.

The yield of fodder corn is placed at 4,351,000 tons from 480,050 acres or 9.06 tons per acre, as compared with 3,815,000 tons from 497,100 acres or 7.67 tons per acre in 1934 and 3,132,400 tons from 385,778 acres or 8.12 tons per acre, the five-year average.

Sugar beets are estimated to have yielded 506,000 tons from 52,600 acres or 9.62 tons per acre, as compared with 430,700 tons from 52,000 acres or 8.28 tons per acre, the revised estimate for 1934 and with 450,800 tons from 47,772 acres or 9.44 tons per acre, the five-year average.

Reports Issued During the Week

1. Canadian Grain Statistics.
2. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways.
3. Business Conditions in Canada, First Eight Months of 1935.
4. Copper and Nickel Production, July.
5. Live Stock and Animal Products Statistics, 1934.
6. Butter, Cheese and Eggs in Cold Storage.
7. Milling Statistics.
8. Railway Statistics, July.
9. The Feldspar and Quartz Mining Industry, 1934.
10. Gypsum Production in July.
11. Coffins and Caskets, 1934.
12. Silver, Lead and Zinc Production, July.
13. Index Numbers of Security Prices
14. Index Numbers of 23 Mining Stocks.
15. The Non-Ferrous Smelting and Refining Industry, 1934.
16. Production of Leather Footwear, August.
17. Hospital Rates and Maintenance Costs, 1913-1934.
18. Feldspar and Salt Production, July.
19. Cement, Clay Products and Lime Production, July.
20. Canada's Leading Mineral Products, July.
21. Fur Production of Canada, Season 1933-34.
22. Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices.
23. Food in Cold Storage.
24. Production and Sale of Radio Receiving Sets, Second Quarter, 1935.
25. Stoves, 1934.
26. Preliminary Estimate of Yield of Root and Fodder Crops, Canada.

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